K S 58]

Previous references

File No 365-13

1913-14
(Edn)

Serial Nos 1, 2, 3+4

Later references

Edn 16-10 3 10
Edn 16 16-17, 18, 9+21
178-14 9
22-19-31
Ef 30-20-23+26
4 37 21 1 2

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos 1, 2, 3+4

Part B for November 9/15

SUBJECT

Reorganisation of Industrial Schools in the State

Serial 4 To the Sy of Edn
Comptroller
no 2235-6 of 17 11 915
Passes order sanctioning the revision of the Industrial Schools

W D 1351—GPB—20 000—13-12 15

WK 11/7/16

GRS 111 1913-14

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

(Edn)

NOTES

File No 365

FILE HEADING

Revision of the Industrial Schools

From

The DI of Edn

No 12962/669 Dated 8-4-14 Received 13-4-14/17

Diary No 5834	Enclos 1	Spare Copies	Serial No

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER

Submits proposals for improving the existing Weaving and Industrial schools in the State

NOTES AND ORDERS

There are three Industrial Schools, one at Channapatna one at Hole Narsipur and one at Sagar & three weaving Schools one at Doddaballapur, one at Chikmagalur and one at Molakalmuru There 6 institu

NOTES—First Sheet

GIB J 000 15612

Serial No

T

are under Govt management, and School at Channapatna has been placed under the × management of the Director of Industries and Commerce

Again there are three aided Schools, one at Melkote, one at Hassan & one at Chitaldrug receive grants in aid from Govt at Rs 100, Rs 100 & Rs 30 per respt

2 — The present system of having the Head-masters of the local A V Schools as Superintendents of the Industrial & weaving Schools concerned with small allowances for extra work (except at Chikmagalur hills) has been found unsatisfactory though a certain amount of good work is no doubt being turned out, and the Dy of Edn has proposed the revision of all the above-mentioned Govt Schools except the one at Channapatna ~~by~~ by appointing full-time Superintendents and by making them all Govt Institutions

3 The present and proposed cost in this connection are given as follows —

NOTE—Contn sheet

GPB—60 000— 11 1

Serial No		Present	Proposed	Addl cost
	(I) Allces to 5 supdts	75	(I) Pay to 8 supdts 733 1/3	658 1/3
	(II) Pay to 10 instrs	260	(II) Pay to 30 instrs 895	635
	(III) Pay to genl Edn teachers	—	(III) Pay to genl Edn teachers 200	200
	(IV) Pay to 5 clerks	52	(IV) Pay to 8 clerks 160	108
	(V) 9 menials	58	(V) 24 menials 144	86
	(VI) 85 schls at varying rates	226	(VI) 200 schls at varying rates 530	304
	(VII) materials	383 1/3	(VII) materials 570	186 2/3
	(VIII) Tools	41 2/3	(VIII) Tools 240	198 1/3
	(IX) House-rent + contingencies	127	(IX) House rent + contingencies 193	66
	~~Total~~	1223		
	Add the present grant in aid to 35 schls	230		
		Rs 1453	3665 1/3	~~2212 2/3~~ 2212 2/3

4 The recurring additional expre is ~~Rs 2442 1/3 pm or~~ Rs 2212 1/3 pm or Rs 26548 per annum

5 An initial equipment is also proposed at Rs 10000

NOTE—Contn sheet

[G 1 S 12]

General and Revenue Department

5834

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Serial No

6

The total of the recurring and non-recurring charges in Rs 36548

7 may be sent to Dr II for opinion

See statement has been checked Submd

8

25 4 14

8 Dr II 28/4

Subd

9. The proposition statement has not been verified by the Comptr. Hence may it kindly be unofficially referred to them for verification thereof and return

27/4

10

Forwarded unofficially to the Comptroller with the request for favour of verification and return of the statement

By order

Secretary

for Secretary

30/4/14

(11). Returned duly verified

2 May 1914

and Comptt

5-2 Dy 2 5-14

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE CIVIL BRANCH - 4 MAY 1914 BANGALORE MYSORE GOVT

R 16784 5 14

4 5 14

R 30784 5 14

NOTE—Contn sheet

CPB—60 000—7 11 13

5

General and Revenue Secretariat | Edn File No 365 of 1914

1316 | Serial No

Sub?

(12) The total recurring expenditure recommended is about Rs 26,540 per annum If the scholarships are to be increased to 420, instead of 200 as recommended in the present reference, the recurring expenditure will be further increased by about 4 or 5000 a year.

(13) The various proposals of the Edn Dept^t under consideration are expected to exceed the limit laid down in the Triennial Forecast by 2 or 3 lakhs If the limit therein prescribed is to be adhered to, no further recurring expenditure can be sanctioned for the Edn Dept^t.

18/5/14 (14) Even the non-recurring grants are expected to exceed the limit of the Triennial Forecast It is therefore a question whether the non-recurring grant of Rs 10,000 may be sanctioned.

SN 19/5

(15)(1) Would it not be better to effect the conversion in one or two places now & proceed afterwards on the

NOTE—Contn sheet

C P B—10 000—7 11 13

basis of experience of actual results achieved. Industrial schools with full time Superintendents & instructors on the scale proposed are new to the State & it is a matter for consideration whether eight institutions of the same kind should be started at once. If the change is made in one or two places and the improved results justify the extra cost, it will not be difficult to make the conversion quickly in other places.

(16) 2) The institutions now proposed will be fairly large & well equipped institutions. In this view it may be desirable to locate them in the most central spot in each District. Are Molkalmuru Sagar & Gulbarga quite suitable places for these large institutions?

(17) 3) Is it quite necessary to convert aided institutions to State schools? Is it not better to develop them as aided institutions on right lines by increasing the aid on suitable terms? For example in the case of Melkote, the taking over of the school under State management is ~~apparently~~ to be accompanied by a curtailment in the number of subjects taught, apparently to bring the school into line with other similar institutions. Should it not be allowed to develop on its own lines under proper guidance?

20/5 Ghosh

(18) Seen

21/5/13

(7

R S 12]

5834

General and Revenue Secretariat | Edn File No 365 of 1913

Serial No

(19) May the Dy of Edn be consulted on the suggestions of the Fl Secy?

Secy on 1 & 4 and
[illegible]
& 6 6 14

SJSR 23/5

Secy 24

(20) Forwarded with compliments to the D of Ed for favour of information being supplied.

CSBalasundaramayyar
Secy Govt

1876 Dy

Govt no 310 Rj 15-6-14

Govt no 68 Rj 16 6 14

(21) I am not sure whether the remarks made by the financial dept have been made after a perusal of what is contained in the Report of the Committee for Industrial Instruction as approved by Govt in G O no 8834 - 40 Edn 462-07-4 of 1st May 1913 my proposals relate to the development of general education on the lines indicated in the above-mentioned Report. The financial secretary questions the advisability of converting aided schools into Govt schools and the suitability of some of the places. I think however that we may proceed on the lines of the

IV
Dis Supdt to explain
send to Govt

24/5/14

PV

NOTE—Contn sheet

GPL—60 000—7 11 13

5834

G. I. S. 19]

General and Revenue Secretariat

Edn File No 365 of 1913

Serial No

Technical Committee's Report as the whole question has been thoroughly examined by that Committee and their scheme approved by Govt. Any modifications that may be necessary in the light of the experience gained will of course be adopted

(22) The amount provided in the triennial forecast for recurring Technical, Commercial & Normal Education is three lakhs at the end of 1915-16 The present cost is Rs 152920 and the balance available is Rs 147072 The cost of the proposals now made is Rs 26548 per annum I do not recommend that the amount provided in the forecast is exceeded

Sir Shamalrao
16 June 1914

Hdqrs 1626

(23) To Branch II with reference to paras 15 to 17 of the notes

Bms
2076
Bmbd
Hon
23/6/14

NOTE—Contn heet

CPB—60 000—7 11 13

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Serial No

(24) Sub[d]

It is not clear from the Financial Forecast whether a sum of Rs 3 lakhs has been provided therein on account Industrial, Technical, Commercial, and moral education as stated by the Inspector General of Education All that can be gathered from the Financial Forecast is -

(1) that the increase of recurring exp[re] on education should not exceed the standard of 12 50 lakhs by more than 4 10 lakhs at the end of the triennium ending 1915-16, and,

(2) that the non-recurring grants should not be more than Rs 7 50 lakhs for the triennium or Rs 2 50 lakhs per annum

No The increase need not be or cannot in practice be uniform - M 24/7

The recurring expenditure is not to be raised suddenly to the maximum of Rs 16 60 lakhs which should be arrived at gradually by the end of 1915-16 It will thus be seen that the total recurring and non-recurring expenditure cannot in any one year exceed Rs 16 60 + 2 50 or 19 10 lakhs and that this is the maximum to be reached at the end of the year 1915-16

(25) The total budget grants on account

NOTE—C ntn sheet

GPB—69 000—7 11 13

General and Revenue Secretariat | Edn File No 365 of 1913

Serial No

1626

of education during the current year amount to Rs 19,58,000 out of which a sum of 1½ lakhs has been deducted on account of probable savings The net grants thus amount to Rs 18,08,000 The sum of Rs 26,548/ required in the present case has also been included in the budget grants If the Inspector General's proposals are sanctioned, the required amount can be met from the budget grants

Bhst W 23/7/14 (26) Hdeey

23/7/14

(27) Please put up the Committee's report referred to by Hy + show how the proposals of the Hy in respect of the points noticed in my note of 20-5-14 are all covered by the report.

BVN

M 24/-

Subs

Flag T,

(28) The Committee's report together with the go thereon as hereweth put up

Bhst 25/7/14 (29) The latter part of the Hdeey's query must be noted upon - complete the note & submit

K 27-7-14

NOTE—C ntn sheet.

GPB—60 000—7 11 13

General and Revenue Secretariat | Edn File No 365 of 1913

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1626

(30) Subd with refce to the H Secy's notes & 20 & 14 & 24 7 lle

(1) The Committee's report is in favor of developing all the institutions at the same time (Vide paras 49, 103, 104 & 113 of the Report)

(2) The opening of institutions in such places as Sagar & Mokalumuru is advised Vide para 49

(3) The Committee advise this step Vide para 49

Edn 29/7

(the refce alone are to H Secy's note dt 5-14)

H Secy

4/30 7 lle

(31) (1) Do the Dy's proposals involve any permanent increase in recurring expenditure If so is that not against para 104 of the report.

Subs Vm 4/35 ire

Vm 3/8

Subd

(32) The Dy. does not say that the proposed recurring expenditure of Rs 26568 per annum is temporary Hence it is presumed that the increase of expenditure is permanent This is clearly against para 104 of the report

(33) It is also respectfully subd that in para 11 of Govt No 8834-40/Edn 462-09 24 & 5 1913 the Dy was requested to submit a detailed report on the

Hag 7/

NOTE—Contn sheet

GPB—10 000—13 6 14

1626 | Serial No

working of the existing Industrial Schools both Govt and aided with suggestions and proposals for enhancing their usefulness. It is not clear whether this report was subd to Govt and orders passed on it or whether the present reference itself is to be regarded as such a report

GR
4/8/14 Asstt Secy

4/8/14

(34) My views are given in my notes on pages 6 & 10 of these notes. The committee advocated gradual development and also urged that whatever expenditure is to be sanctioned should be temporary in the first instance. (Paras 101 & 104) If these aspects are borne in mind, sanction to a much smaller amount than that recommended by the Dy and that on a temporary basis should be sufficient.

4/8

(35) Subd
4/8/14

Asstt
7/8

NOTE—Contn sheet

GPB—10 000—13 6 14

G R S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat | Edn File No 362 of 1913

Serial No

(37) The proposals of the D.I., based upon the report of the Committee appd for reporting on Technical Education, seem to be generally suitable.

(38) It is satisfactory ~~to~~ to note that it is definitely recognised that these schools are to train boys for life careers in particular industries ~~equipped~~ with a certain amount of general education in addition to ~~industrial~~ vocational training

(39) Carpentry will be taught in all the schools & weaving in most. It would have been well if there could have been some more variety. Metal work (casting & sheet metal work) might well be attempted at Holenarsipur & Hassan – if proximity to Sravanabelgola & nagamangala is an advantage. Tailoring may perhaps be added in certain schools at little extra cost

(40) [Chikmagalur ought to be a good centre for Coir work if certain experiments now being made in Tumkur ~~are~~ in treating dry Cocoanut husks ~~are~~ for coir are successful.]

(41) It is a question whether leather work may not be tried in some centre.

NOTE—Contn sheet

GPR—10 000 13 6 14

5634 14

G R S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat | Edn File No 365 of 1913

Serial No

(42) To meet the suggestions of the Comptroller, the new Supdt & masters & peonsre to be appointed maybe placed on a ^temporary footing for a year, & made permanent if the work turned out is good Existing permanent hands have of course to be kept on a permanent basis A draft will be put up after 1st member records his views 1st member)

CSB

(43) I think that we may have all the eight schools proposed by the Dy of Edn They are not too large a number to begin with The present schools (except the aided ~~Hindu~~ & Mussoorie and one or two others) are quite useless It is quite necessary that there should be more Subjects introduced, but we may do it later on As the H Secretary observes some of the schools may be located in better or more central places with advantage. But it is

NOTE—Contn sheet

GPB—60 COC—7 11 13

G R S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat | Edn File No 365- of 1913-14

Serial No

not quite desirable to remove them to other places without giving a chance to the places where they have been working so long We may consider this also later on

(44) As for the pay of Supts, I think four may be graded as of 50-5-75 & 4 as of 75-5-100 Similarly four clerks may be on 15 Rs & 4 on 20 Rs The higher places may be allotted to the more important schools

(45) The general Education teacher also may be placed on 20 Rs The other proposals of the D.I may be approved as they are

(46) Please draft an order on these lines & also a final Note

17/8/14.

(47) as they do

Note—Contn sheet

GLR—60 000—7 11 13

G R S 12

5831/1

(16

General and Revenue Secretariat | Edn File No 365 of 1913

Serial No	
(48	Draft order + draft final note for both Govts / Edn
49	Drafts submd for approval - 1st member
50.	The drafts are approved. Please circulate as a Council subject
51	Circulate
52	Subd to the Secretary & the depts

Bm 20/8

SRS 31/8/14 Bm

4/9/14

SRS 8/9/14

Bm 8/9

NOTE—Con n sheet

GI II—60 000—7 [illegible] 11

5834

] R S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat

File No 365 of 1913

1514
11-9-14

Serial No

53 The final note of the first number will be circulated for disposal to Circulation of the Diwan approves

Diwan) Dewan Gopalrao 1919 Apte

54 The file may be circulated and brought up at a meeting of Council

55 There is no objection to sanction the proposals for revision of the establishment but as a sufficient number of trained teachers are not available I fear that indifferent men will be appointed and once appointed, it will be difficult to ask them to make room for qualified men So I would suggest that the proposals be sanctioned with the proviso that effect be given to them only as trained men become available

17/11/14 RB

CS to Dewan 18/11

56 I agree

30/11/14

57 A D S V may be put up by the A S W himself as soon as Extract of Annual Opinion is placed in the file Dewan 3/12

58 Extract from the Proceedings of the Council to put up

Apte 7/12

59 Draft-Sub note to put up

Dr Lee 4/12

60 may be kindly sent to Secy & Sett for approval Apte 7/12

Ex Secy 9/12

NOTE—Contn sheet

GPR—10 000—18-6 14

(1 B—1 000—19 7 13

Extract from the Proceedings of the 340th Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja held at Bangalore on the 2nd December 1914

10 SUBJECT - (Clause viii of the Schedule)

Proposals for the improvement of Industrial and Technical Education in Mysore

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL

The proposals contained in the note of the First Member, dated 5th September 1914 may be approved with the proviso that effect be given to them only as trained local men become available

The Inspector General of Education may be requested to take steps to train local men for this purpose out of the

funds which will be set apart under this head.

(Sd) M Visvesvaraya,
Dewan of Mysore

" Extract "

Dy Secretary to Government

G R S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat

CS File No 165 of 1913

Serial No

61 Draft submission note is put up
'- Since the opinion of the FD is not to be accepted the file will have is sent to the Fl Secy for his further representation if any -

CSS
8/12/14

Fl mis 1626/13.

63
Subd with refce to para 36 ante.

665

Hbn
9/12/14 (Reserv)

hg
9/12

64 I respectfully adhere to the suggestions containing in my note dated 20th May 1914 on page 6 of these notes

65 My first suggestion was that it would be better to give effect to the changes in one or two places now and to proceed afterwards on the basis of experience of actual result achieved. As it is now proposed to give effect to this scheme, only as trained men become available, it is all the more reasonable that my humble suggestion should be accepted If the change is not going to be given effect to in all the institutions at once but only gradually there is no ~~present~~ pressing necessity for committing Government to ~~the~~ so large a scheme involving a recurring additional

NOTE—Contn sheet

G B—10 000—13 6 14

Serial No

additional annual expenditure of about Rs 25,000/ The better course would be to sanction only that part of the scheme which can be given effect to at once and reserve the remaining part for future consideration on the basis of actual experience gained by the working of the few larger institutions which may now be sanctioned

66. My second suggestion was that as the institutions as reconstituted will be fairly large and well-equipped industrial schools, it might be desirable to locate them in the most central spot in each district and I venture to suggest Molakalmuru and Sagar might not be such stations It is stated in the First Member's final note of 5th September 1914 that some institutions may with advantage be located in better and more central places, but that it is not desirable to remove them suddenly without giving them a chance in places where they have been working for a long time In my respectful opinion the enlarged industrial schools should be started from the beginning in the places where they are likely to be most useful The plan of first locating an enlarged school in one place with t probability of their being transferred to another station may lead to loss in various ways

67 My third suggestion was that aided institutions like Melkote need not be converted into

NOTE—Contn sheet

State

GR S 12] 5824-13 22

General and Revenue Secretariat | Sdn File No 365 of 1913

Serial No

State institutions, but might be allowed to develop on their own lines as aided institutions ~~of proper~~ with larger grants of necessary ~~place of work~~ I do not find any adequate ~~opinion~~ reasons for converting such aided institutions into State Schools amend

68 It will be seen from the foregoing remarks that, ~~I do not think~~ in my respectful opinion the proposal in the submission note involving the simultaneous enlargement of the eight Mofussil Industrial Schools in the State at an additional cost of about Rs 25,000 per annum need not ~~not~~ be sanctioned all at once, especially in the view of the disturbed financial situation create by the European War Only that part of the scheme which can be immediately given effect to may be sanctioned and the rest reserved for consideration on the basis of experience to be gained by the working of the few enlarged schools and also with reference to the future financial situation of the State.

Br VI)

(1)

Subd with refce to para 62

Secy)

70) Dewan.

11/12

12/12

3401
19-12-14

C.S.J.
19/12/14

NOTE—Contn sheet

GPB—25 000—2 11 14

[G R S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat | Fdn File No 365 of 1913

Serial No 3401

Revision of Technical Schools

71) I think there is great force in the arguments advanced by the Financial Secretary that the schools which are now under private management need not be converted into Government institutions and that it is desirable to locate the model Government institutions in some more central places

72) It is better to start four fully equipped schools wholly at the cost of Government in central places like Tumkur, Tarikere, Davangere and Chickballapur, or in any four places that may be eventually selected

73) In all other cases, the Department may start and maintain Industrial Schools with the aid of local committees of merchants, Municipal Councillors, &c , provided the people of the locality undertake to bear half the cost, both initial and recurring A policy on these lines may be definitely laid down for the information and guidance of the Municipalities and townspeople who are asking for these institutions

74) As the decision of the Council already on record requires modification, please circulate to Members and bring up at a meeting of Council

13 2 15 RG

75) VI Please circulate to members again & send to Comml section for being brought up at meeting

CBS 15/2/15-Pr

NOTE—Contn sheet

G1B—C00—21 1

5-6-13

24)

G R S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat | Ed File No 365 of 191 –

Serial No

76) Submitted to the members of Council

B Mounsey Thurn
16/2/15

77) Seen
Cecil
16/2/15 [illegible]

78) The need is so large & the proposed number is so small that I think the scheme should not be curtailed in any manner I have no objn to changes being made as to places when individual proposals come before us, but if we are seriously intending to increase this branch of education, there is no meaning in backing out of the resolution already adopted.

19/2/15

79) Submitted to the Gov & Sec 4 for being placed before a meeting of the Council as per decision orders in para 76 supra

[illegible]
20/2

Seen
Seen
20/2

Seen
[illegible]
20/2/15

Cancelled

NOTE—Contn sheet

G1 B—86 000—2 11 14

According to the revised scheme approved by the Council six new Industrial Schools are required to be started at the six district headquarters except Bangalore and Mysore At each of the places, Kolar and Tumkur, however, the Mission Bodies maintain an industrial school but their scope is limited and it is desirable that a school with larger resources which can serve the whole district should be maintained The existing Mission Industrial Schools can continue on their own lines and there is ample scope for both the schools The conversion of the aided schools at Hassan and Chitaldrug into Government institutions has already been recommended to Government in my letter No 12969 / 667 dated 8th April 1914 Shimoga and Chikmagalur, the remaining two district headquarters, are also to have industrial schools as now approved by the Council

81 The establishment and other charges already proposed for Hassan and Chitaldrug may be taken as a standard except for rent which it is now found, should be Rs 25 a month and the cost of the six schools calculated on that basis A detailed statement of cost for all the schools is attached

82 The total cost will be Rs 39416 (recurring) and Rs 10000 (nonrecurring)

83 As in Hassan or Chitaldrug one craft, cane-work or weaving for the present, in addition to carpentry, smithy and drawing may be arranged to be taught Provision is also made for general education in all the six schools As regards the rates of pay, Rs 50-75, proposed to be given to some of the Superintendents, I can only respectfully say that in spite of the high authority of the Council accepting it, it will not conduce to efficiency Technical Teachers command a good market and reduced pay will only be acceptable to the candidates rejected by others or whose qualifications may not be very high Similarly clerks in industrial schools who handle materials and serve to some extent as Store-keepers should be given higher pay They do not stand on the same footing as clerks in schools of general education

84 As regards subsidies to private schools it is not possible to ascertain at this stage what amount will be required every year to subsidize them A lumpsum of Rs 5000 may be provided in the budget of the next official year under Grants-in-aid to meet any applications which may be received on that account

The Special Committee appointed by Government have in para 10 of the Report approved in Government No 8834-40/ Ed 462-09-24 dated 1st May 1913, laid down that the secondary

25 Regarding the provision to be made for the training of teachers I beg to invite attention to para 10 of the Report drawn up by the Special SUb-Committee appointed by Government in 1910 and approved in Government Order No 8834-40 / Ed 462-09-24 dated 1st May 1913 In accordance with the recommendations made in this Report the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore has already undertaken the training of Mechanics, Assistant Foremen and teachers of Elementary Technical Grades In the Mechanical Engineering School at Bangalore a class for training teachers of higher grades has already been opened and it at present consists of 16 students, who are some of them graduates and some under graduates It will thus be seen that the special difficulty of securing the services of good teachers for these schools has been already anticipated and provision made to remove the difficulty

Establishment for an Industrial School at each of the District Headquarters except Bangalore and Mysore -

	Pay	Average per month
1 Superintendent	75-5-100	91 2/3
4 Instructors	2 or 30, 2 on 25	110
1 Teacher for general education class	25	25
1 Clerk	20	20
3 Peons	1(7),1(6),1(5)	18
		264 2/3
Contingent expenses		
Materials	60	60
Tools	30	30
Contingencies	10	10
Rent	25	25
		125

Total Rs 389 2/3 per mensem or

Rs 4676 per annum

Total for six schools Rs 28056 per annum

Grant-in-aid to private Industrial schools Rs 5000 do

200 scholarships at rates

60 at Re 1-8-0 per month

50 at Rs 2-0-0 do

40 at Rs 3-0-0 do

30 at Rs 4-0-0 do

20 at Rs 5-0-0 do - Rs 6360 do

Grand Total Rs 39416 per annum

As all the schools have to be started anew, an initial non-recurring grant of Rs 10000 will also be necessary to equip them adequately

K L Rama Rao

RK Inspector General

Serial No

87 Subd with the opinion of the DG of Ed

88 87 for favour of opinion on the revised Scheme

89 Please see financial opinion in pa 64 to 68

90 The original proposal of the 5 schools was to take over as under Govt management the 3 aided Schools and to improve these and five others under Govt management – in all to improve eight existing institutions at a total additional recurring Expr of 26,548 per annum plus an initial outlay of 10,000.

91 The new Scheme as now proposed is to have industrial Schools at all the Head Quarters except B'lore & Mysore, to allow the existing institutions in these places to continue and thus according to the DG's estimate will involve a recurring Expr of Rs 39,416 per

NOTE—Contn sheet

[R S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat

Edn File No 365 of 1913

Serial No	
4	To the Dy of Edn & Comptr through Part II 2235-6 & 17 11 15 Sanctg Passes orders on the revision of the Industrial Schools

NOTE—Contn sheet

GPB—20 000—30 6 15

Edn 365-B

DS 824 Serial

Ldn 81]

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION IN MYSORE

No 1292 / 669

Bangalore, 8th April *1914*

From Rao Bahadur
M SHAMA RAO ESQ MA
Inspector General of Education in Mysore

To
C S Balasundaram Iyer Esq B A
Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore Depts of Education Agriculture
Bangalore

SIR

I have the honour to submit herewith my proposals for the improvement of the existing Mofussil Industrial and Weaving Schools in the State These proposals have been based on the suggestions contained in the Report of the Special Committee appointed by Government in November 1910 for the purpose of formulating a definite policy and plan of work for developing Industrial Education within the State and approved in Government Order No 8831-40/Ldn 462-09-24 dated 1st May 1913 Slight modifications have been made in the details of cost to suit present requirements

2 In the Mofussil stations there are at present under Government Management three Industrial Schools one at Channapatna one at Hole-narsipur and the third at Sagar and three Weaving Schools one at Dodballapur one at Chamarajanhalli and the third at Kolamuru The School at Channapatna having been placed as per Government Order No 7283-6/Edn 188-12-2 dated 22nd January 1913 under the management of the Director of Industries and Commerce it has been omitted in my present scheme of reorganization Besides the above schools under Government management

Serial No

plus 10,000 Rs for initial outlay
If the original Scheme was unacceptable financially the revised Scheme involving about 50% more outlay & the starting of Six new Schools — at one & the same time, is not more acceptable

92 Dr Kolar & Tumkur There are Mission institutions and it is not clear why Govt Schools in addition have Govt institutions therein

93 Regarding the scale proposed, paras 44 & 45 contain the views of the 18 members which are that some at least of the Managers should get 50-5-75 instead of 75-5-100, that some of the clerks should get 15 instead of 20 that the general Edn teachers may get 20 instead of 25

94 In the original proposal 200 Scholarships were proposed for 8 Schools - Now that the number of Schools is to only 6 the number of Scholarships should be proportionately reduced to 150

Resent) 15/12/13

GPB—2,000—2-3-15

General and Revenue Secretariat | Edn File No 365 of 1913

Serial No

95 adhere to the views expressed in my notes of 20 5 14 and 11 12 14

96 According to the revised scheme schools are required at Kolar Tumkur Hassan Chitaldrug, Shimoga & Chickmagalur

97 Kolar & Tumkur have got fairly good Industrial schools under Missionary management & better results can be obtained by cooperating with & helping the existing institutions than by setting up what will practically be rival institutions

98 Hassan has got an aided school with a monthly grant of Rs 100/- It may be improved - A new Govt school is not required there

99 The same reply applies to Chitaldrug though here the existing aided school is smaller & may require more improvement than the one at Hassan

100 In the case of Shimoga District the existing Govt Industrial School at Sagar may be improved

101 So the principle of the original proposal of the Dy Rs to improve the existing schools may be adhered to - With reference to that proposal I respectfully suggest that improvement need not necessarily mean in every case taking under Govt management and that all the

In both these places the existing aided schools will be also be in the new form if the CS's 21/4

This is 1659 of 14-15

institutions need not be imposed to the standard proposed all at once. The revised proposal to leave the existing schools alone and to have six new high grade schools in the six districts of the State excluding Mysore & Bangalore is open to the objections referred to in my note of 11.12.14 in a much greater degree than the original proposal.

102 There may be over production of carpenters or smiths just as of fowled matriculates. By creating workers we do not create work. By having artizans or technical men we cannot force the growth of industries & wealth.

103 Moreover with the important head of revenue viz Sandal threatened with reduction (bordering on practical extinction in the current year), we should be very careful in sanctioning large schemes involving considerable addition to the recurring expenditure. We should at least postpone such additions until we know how things turn out after the war. If the securities drop heavily the State will be hard hit as regards its accumulated balance.

BM 12

(Box VI)
16.4
Subd
Changes Sec 4/16, 1st member

165 Hm 21/4

C&M 20/4/15
A.J. 21/4

(33

Edn 365-13-

105 I shall feel obliged if the Secretary, Ed Comm. will kindly compare the proposals here made (in M Shama Rao's final note) with the schemes contained in Mr Kasturi Srinivasa Rao's note ~~enclo~~ to the Ed Committee & suggest any modns that may be advisable. I think that half the schemes may be provided for at once

23/4/15

PTO

R S 12]

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10650-5-75 & 75+5+100 may be the two classes of Schools

10) Each School to have one Clerk (on 25) & one General teacher (on 25 Rs) & 2 Peons on 8 Rs & 7 Rs.

10 Carpentry & Iron work in addition to one or two other branches to be taught A teacher of Course for each branch at about 40 Rs

10 Scholarships may be founded but may be given only from 2nd year after the pupils have made sufficient progress to be useful in turning out Substantial Marketable work.

11) Places to be the Dist Head Qrs, some other place being substituted only when

NOTE—Contn sheet

GPB— 000— 3 15

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General and Revenue Secretariat

E/S File No 365 of 1913.

Serial No

these places are for any reason unsuitable

111 The grant-in-aid schools now existing may be left alone on the present terms

112 Will the Secretary please work out these suggestions in a draft order & send up early. H

9/5/15

113 Asstt Secy

Please have a draft put up on the lines indicated by the 1st member

114 Draft sub'd as minuted in person 31/5

Sec'y

115 A draft is put up

It is not clear from the member's note whether the schools at other than D'tt Hd Qrs — as for instance at

NOTE—Contn sheet

General and Revenue Secretariat

Ext. File No 365 of 1913

Serial No

Chennapatna, Salem, Holenarsipur Dodballapur Chikmanhalli & Molkalmuru - are to be left alone, unproved acc to the Dy's first proposals or abolished

111 In the draft order it is proposed to leave them alone to be improved in the future

117 If the draft meets the 1st members views it will be typed & the file may be circulated

CSS 1/6/15 Dy 1/6

1st nr.

118 Please type the draft & Circulate It may be Considered at an early meeting.

5/6/15

119 Type draft & circulate file (See first item of enclosure Budget not to be considered) CSS 7/6

Of 37,000 f sanctioned already ordered in the budget next year Dy 7/6

120 Submitted to the members of the Council Dy 7/6 Dy 8/6.

121 6.15 a.m.

122 12/6

123
Submitted draft Secret 4 & R for placing before a meeting of the Council
Dom
22/8
Accd 24/8

124
The I.G would rather have (I think) the higher salary for all Supdts

125 Has provn been made in the budget as stated in para 7 of draft?

10/8/15 Hrs

1/2
Accd 11/8

G I B 1000—13 7 13

38

Extract from the Proceedings of the 356th Meeting
of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja
held at Bangalore on the 11th August 1915

16 SUBJECT - (Clauses iii & viii of the Schedule)

Proposals for the improvement of Industrial and Technical Education in the State

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL

126 The draft order as amended may be approved

Sd/- M Visvesvaraya
Dewan of Mysore

"E x t r a c t"

D M Narasinga Rao 11/8

Offg Secretary to Government
General Department

G R S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No of 191

Serial No

127 Extract from the Proceedings of the Council is put up

Forwarded with compliment to the Financial Secretary to Government under paragraph 8 of the Government Order dated the 6th May 1907

By Order

257

D M Narasinga Rao 17/6

Offg Secretary to Government
General Department

128

The proposal involves besides non recurring grant of Rs 10 000/ additional recurring expenditure to the extent of Rs 37000/- per annum. I would venture to suggest that such additions on a large scale should be postponed until the financial outlook clears up. I invite attention to my notes of 20 5 14, 11 5 14 and 18 4 15 of these notes. Setting up fresh schools where there are already numerous other aided schools does not seem to be urgent. I would respectfully advise a policy of improving a few of the existing schools under their present managements by increased grants & effective control.

18/6 Dewan 19/6

NOTE– Contn sheet

W D 135—GPB 200—29 7 15

(4c

C(R S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat

Ex File No 2/t 5 of 191

Serial No

129

If approved a draft final note will be put up. It does not seem necessary to have the matter considered again in Council

1st Member 20/8/15

130 No Please put up a draft final note giving full details.

20/8/15

131 22/8/15

Sh

With draft final note

The delay in putting up the note is due to the Chief Law having to be consulted under the orders of the Secretary

1st Member 23/8/15 24/8/15

I am inclined to agree that the lower

NOTE—Contn sheet

(1) 000 2 11 14

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No | of 191

Serial No

Grade proposed is not likely to attract Competent Suffs.
But as Secretariat this stage will put off decision again, the Scheme as now agreed to may be sanctioned early If necessary it may be revised later on.

3/10/15

I A with D S N

Dewan

5/10/15

5/10

Rec'd 5/10/15

1961
5-10-15

Edu365-13 42

Final Note by the First Member of Council

Subject —

Reorganisation of Industrial Schools in the State

135

(1) This file relates to the very important subject of reorganising and improving Industrial and Technical Education in the State so as to provide -- better means of training for young men in the distric in industrial pursuits and opening new careers for th

(2) In addition to the Mechnical Engineering - School at Bangalore and the Chamarajendra Technical - Institute at Mysore there are under direct Government management at present three industrial schools at -- Channapatna Hole Narasipur and Sagar and three weavi schools at Dodballapur, Chickmayakanhalli and --- Molakalmuru There are be ides three aided industrial Schools under Indian management at Melkote -- Hassan and Chitaldrug and two Mission Industrial -- Institutions at Tumkur and Kolar

(3) In October 1910 a Committee consisting of the Chief Engineer the Inspector General of -- Education and Messrs V Rangaswami Iyengar, C Krishna Rao and G Subbusami Iyer was appointed by Government to report on the requirements of Industrial and -- Technical Education in the State On the report of -- Special Committee submitted in September 1912, the -- Government called on the Inspector - General of Educa tion to submit detailed working proposals,

(a) Improvement of the existing Industrial schools at Hole Narasipur and Sagar (Channapatna being left out of consideration as it was then under the Director of Industries and Commerce), and the weaving schools at Dodballapur, Chicknayakanhalli and Molakalmuru

(b) The conversion of three aided Industrial -- Schools at Melkote, Hassan and Chitaldrug into Government Institutions

The total recurring additional ex enditure of this scheme was Rs 26,548 per annum with a non-recurring equipment grant of Rs 10,000

(4) The Inspector-General of Education subsequently modified the proposals in accordance with -- certain instructions issued to him The modified scheme provides for an additional school at each of the District Head quarters except Bangalore and Mysore where there are the Mechnical Engineering School and the -- Chamarajendra Technical Institute respectively according to this scheme, the aided schools in Hassan and -- new schools are to be opened at Tumkur, Kolar, Shimoga and Chikmaglur The additional recurring expenditure per annum as approved by Government will amount to Rs 37,000 including a sum of Rs 5,000 for grant-in-aid for private Industrial Schools and a sum of Rs 6,360 for -- scholarships in Government schools ranging from Rs $1\frac{1}{2}$ to Rs 5 per *mensem* per boy, and an equipment initial -- charge of Rs 10 000 The subjects proposed to be taught in the six Government schools at District Head-quarters are iron work and carpentry in addition to one or two other branches such as weaving, rattan work coir work, wood carving and metal work Three of the Superintendents will be on Rs 75-5-100 and three on Rs 50-5-75 There will be four Instructors one General teacher, one clerk

Edn 365-13

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clerk and two peons in each school

(5) The existing Government schools at Channapatna -- Hole Narasipur and Sagar and weaving schools at Dodballapur, Chikmayakanhalli, and Kolakalmuru will be continued on the existing scale and wherever necessary brought under the practical education scheme and the aided schools will, as at present, receive the grant

(6) The Financial Branch suggests that action should be taken on the following lines --

(a) To give effect to changes gradually so as to minimise the expenditure

(b) To locate the schools in Central places -- likely to be most useful

(c) To leave aided Institutions alone without -- taking them under Government management and to open no Government schools at Kolar and Tumkur as there are already two well equipped Mission Institutions, especially regard being had to the present financial situation

The Director of Industries and Commerce who was also consulted owing to the importance of the matter, makes the following suggestions -

(a) The bulk of the pupils should be drawn -- from artisan classes special inducements being offered to them

(b) The rates of scholarship at present -- proposed are too inadequate

(c) The Industrial schools should be -- placed under a thoroughly competent Superintendent who has acquired special practical knowledge at least in one -- branch, with competent Maistries under him and that the pay proposed is too inadequate to attract competent men

to the service

(d) The schools should be efficiently supervised

(e) The schools should manufacture articles -- needed in the locality, employing daily skilled labour to the extent necessary and the sale proceeds of the articles produced in the schools should meet from half to two-thirds of the gross expenditure

(f) Leather manufacture may be taugnt at -- Chitaldrug and metal work at Chickmaglur

(g) At Kolar and Tumkur in tead of opening Government schools the existing Mission schools may be -- strengthened

(7) The matter has been long under consideration and if the scheme as finally approved by the Council is given effect to, the needed improvements may be introduced as time and funds permit

(8) There can be no doubt that it is necessary to provide a properly equipped industrial school at each -- District Head-quarters For more advanced training, pupils with special aptitudes may be sent to the Mechnic l -- Engineering School or the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, but at present there is difficulty everywhere for ordinarily skilled workmen The existing Mission Institutions in -- certain District Head-quarters are run on efficient lines, but they are primarily intended for the benefits of -- Christain orphans and other converts and are found to contain few or none as pupils from the generality of the people There is no idea of competing with such schools The -- scheme is proposed to provide generally for technical and industrial education in the State and as far as possible the new schools will be opened in the first instance in places where there are no facilities at all and then extended to the other District Head-quarters In the --

beginning there is likely to be some difficulty in getting suitable men as teachers Even with the small pay now proposed for teachers the scheme is sufficiently costly and as we have special institutions in the capital cities of Bangalore and Mysore for purposes of higher training -- ordinary proficiency in these teachers will be sufficient

* Sent Dept'l at "II"

the other suggestions of Mr Chatterton will be communicated to the Inspector General of Education to be given effect to as far as possible in working out the details of the scheme

(9) The scheme as finally approved in Council may be sanctioned.

H. Maqueudayne

Dated 4/10/15 First Member of Council

Edu 365-13 47

Submitted to His Highness

136

(1) I submit herewith a 'final note' by the First Member on the reorganization of the Industrial Schools in the State The matter has been under consideration since the year 1913, and the original scheme prepared by the Inspector General of Education has been materially revised so as to keep down the cost within reasonable limits

(2) Mr Chatterton who was consulted on the subject had made many suggestions It is proposed to adopt such of them as are calculated to improve the efficiency of the proposed schools and attract to them the local artizans but our present financial condition does not permit of our entertaining any costly establishments on the scale mentioned by him

(3) What we need at present is a good industrial school at each district head quarters, giving thorough training in the ordinary handicrafts For advanced training we have provided institutions at Bangalore and Mysore

(4) The scheme prepared with this object by the Inspector General of Education may be sanctioned as -- finally resolved in Council

M Visvesvaraya
3rd Oct 1915

ISSUE SLIP

for FURTHER ACTION

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject

Reorganisation of the Industrial schools in the State

Order

10/11/15

G R S 12]

876

General and Revenue Secretariat

Foreign File No 365 of 1913

47

Serial No	
140	To make the draft complete I have suggested certain additions in pencil which may be approved A 16/11/15 — H 16/11/15 1st Member
	Approved 16/11/15
	Foreign Secy A 17/11/15 — H 17/11
	Forwarded to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy A 17/11 —
786	Draft & four endorsements noted H. Private Secretary was consulted on many times at all stages of the Cases
	H 24/11 (Returned) Communicate H 25/11
	Communicated 29/11 30/11 H

In Para 128 of notes

NOTE—Contn sheet

GPB—2o 000—80-4 15

there are three aided schools one at Melkote the second at Hassan and the third at Chitaldrug of which that at Hassan is managed by the local Co-operative Society, while the other two are under private management The Schools at Melkote and Hassan are in receipt of a monthly Government grant of Rs 100/- each and the school at Chitaldrug gets a monthly grant of Rs 30/- It is now proposed to convert the eight Industrial and Weaving Schools mentioned above into Government institutions and provide them with suitable establishments and equipment as recommended in para 54 of the Technical Education Committee s Report

3 The Industries which are taught at present in these schools as well as the Industries which are proposed to be taught in future are set forth in the accompanying statement Provision has been made in each school for the teaching of Drawing as well as for giving general education as proposed by the Special Committee As boys passing out from these schools have to be enabled to make a living by the industry they are taught the instruction imparted is intended to be more of a practical nature than purely theoretical or scientific The duration of the course in each subject will be from three to five years according to the subjects taught

4 Details of Istablishment - At present the Superintendents of these schools except the one at Chiknayanhalli are also Head Masters of the local Anglo-Vernacular Schools getting small allowances for their extra work and consequently they are not able to devote all their time towards the development of these schools This system is found to be unsatisfactory and it is necessary to employ properly qualified men as full time Superintendents who should be able to organize and intelligently supervise

supervise the work of the instructors under them The services of such men cannot be secured for less than Rs 75 a month to start with I propose that the 8 new Superintendents should get a salary of Rs 75 rising to Rs 100 by annual increments of Rs 5 The scheme proposed by the Committee provides for 41 Instructors 18 teachers and clerks and 27 menials for 9 schools including Channapatna But to start with I think it is enough to employ 30 instructors on pay varying from 50 to 25 rupees 8 teachers for imparting general education on Rs 25 each 8 clerks on Rs 20 each and 24 menials on a pay ranging from Rs 5 to Rs 7 for the eight schools referred to The question of employing half time teachers may be post-poned for future consideration The Committee also provide for 420 scholarships ~~fxx~~ ranging from Rs 1-8-0 to Rs 5/- for the 9 - - - Industrial Schools I propose that 200 scholarships may be provided for the present for the 8 schools, the question of increasing their number being considered later on after the schools work for some time The rates are to be as follows -

60 at Rs 1-8-0
50 at Rs 2-0-0
40 at Rs 3-0-0
30 at Rs 4-0-0
and 20 at Rs 5-0-0

The distribution of the scholarships may for the present be left to the Inspector-General according to the needs of each ~~of~~ schools and he may also be empowered to reduce or enhance the rates where found necessary

The appended statement also contains suitable allotments for materials and tools for practical work and also contingencies including house-rent where necessary Since

new Industries will be taught in the schools provision has to be made for initial equipment in the shape of tools and machinery The useful tools machinery and other apparatus of the 3 aided schools have also to be taken over by Government at a fair valuation A lump sum of Rs 10 000 may be kindly sanctioned for the above items

5 The present cost of the 8 Industrial and Weaving Schools referred to is Rs 1 453 a month or Rs 17 436 a year including grants paid to the schools at Pelletc Lascars and Chitaldrug and the proposed cost comes up to Rs 3665 1/3 a month or Rs 43 984 a year I request that Government may be pleased to sanction the extra recurring charge amounting to Rs 26 548 a year together with Rs 10 000 for initial equipment as stated above A statement showing the present and proposed scales is herewith submitted for favour of perusal

6 A certain amount of good work is no doubt being turned out by the various schools referred to above but no satisfactory result can be expected so long as they work under the present system Their reorganization and better equipment is an urgent necessity

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

Inspector General

T R

1 Sec 6

G R S 26]

SUBJECT

Diary No of letter replied to

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
the 191

Date of issue 6 9 15

Signed by Sd K Subba Rao

Section Edn
File No 365-13
Serial No 2

No 1136/Edn 3
Enc 3

To
Dir of Indus & Com

Dear Sir

I am directed sending herewith to forward for favour of your early opinion, the proposal of the Dy Chn Madras, the improvement of Industrial schools in the state, and the draft order proposed to be

over

Letter No 12962/669 dt 9 4 15
(with a statement)
(in original the abstract)

embody in the Agreement of the Contract

7

issued by Clerk in the
matter. The enclos. may kindly
be returned with your opinion of a very small debt

Thanks

Yours &c
Levy & Co

Wm Hughes

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—20,000—14 2 14

DIARY No 976

SECRETARIAT
FILE No 851
OFFICE OF THE
S. F. No 3

6

No 923
ENCL 3

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE
BEDFORD HOUSE HIGH GROUND

Bangalore 7th September *191*5

FROM

ALFRED CHATTERTON ESQ FCGI CIE

Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore
Bangalore (India)

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Departments of Education and Agriculture,
Bangalore

SIR

In reference to your D O No 1126/Edn 365-13 dated the 6t September 1915, I have the honour to return the enclosed papers with the following remarks on the proposals for the improvement of industrial schools in the State

It would perhaps be convenient to deal with the question of the industrial problem in general terms In the first place, it may be pointed out that there is a vast amount of industrial education going on in the bazaars to be found in every town and most of the large villages throughout the country This industrial education is of an eminently practical character though it may not be of a high quality The object of industrial schools should be to give a much better education than can be obtained in the ordinary artisans' workshops and, in the main, this industrial education should be restricted to the sons of the artisans The artisans in most industries complain of the pressure of foreign competition and that their wages are reduced because it is possibl for the people to buy imported goods of equal or better quality than can be manufactured by the artisans at prices with which the artisans cannot compete Frequently, this competition is due to the substitution of new classes of goods for those which the artisans can manufacture For instance the introduction of era-

melled

9

enamelled iron ware has seriously interfered with the business of the metal workers in copper and brass, and power loom sarees of the Bombay Presidency have largely displaced the hand-woven products The artisans therefore require assistance and the form this assistance should take is the provision of better industrial education than they can obtain in their own workshops Assuming that the industrial schools are thoroughly efficient and that they turn out a much better trained artisan than is now the case, if a large number of the ex-pupils of these industrial schools are drawn from the non-artisan classes, they will increase the pressure of competition on the artisans with the result that their final state will be wors than it is now and although we may effect great improvement in the hand industries, it will be accompanied by a depression of the hereditary artisans I am therefore of the opinion that whilst it is not desirable to exclude non-artisans from these schools, it is necessary to give special encouragement to the sons of artisans to attend them and I would suggest that all or nearly all of the Government scholarships which it is proposed to establish should be reserved for the artisans It is necessary to bear in mind that the artisans will not of themselves to any large extent take advantage of the facilities which Government propose to offer them to acquire a thoroughly good practical training in their hereditary handicraft and it is necessary to offer them special inducements These inducements must either be in the form of scholarships or prospects of remunerative work when they have completed their cours of training

Turning to the industrial schools, the primary requisite of success is that it should be controlled by a thoroughly competent Superintendent or Headmaster It is essential that he should have worked in a factory and that he should have acquired a practical knowledge of at least one of the trades carried on in the school under his superintendance It is also essential that he should be a good draftsman capable of making plans of work to be done and competent to prepare estimates of the cost of doing the work It

10

is necessary that he should recognise the importance of maintaining a high standard of discipline in the school and that he should be able to sternly repress the slovenly system of working which is apparent in all the industrial schools in this State Under the Superintendent it is necessary to have a competent maistries one at least for each trade and it is no use taking ordinary workmen from the bazaar and setting them up as maistries in the school Unless they have received a superior training, it is impossible that they should be able to teach the boys satisfactorily

As regards the work to be done, it will be necessary at the outset to put the boys through a graduated course of exercises which will be of an unremunerative character, that is to say, the materials used and the labour expended on them will not result in a saleable article These exercises are necessary to enable the boys to obtain a certain amount of manual skill, but as soon as this skill has been acquired, as far as possible remunerative work should be taken up In the vast majority of the industrial schools with which I am acquainted this remunerative work takes the form of odd jobs placed at the school by the residents of the town in which it is situated In this way the school supplies a frequently much felt local need, but it is to some extent by sacrificing the education of the boys who are often kept at work of little educational value for long periods It is therefore desirable that in each industrial school articles should be manufactured for stock and these articles should be so selected as to afford adequate opportunities for training the boys Repair work and odd jobs should not be refused but the work of the school should not be entirely confined to such orders The extent to which this ideal course can be pursued depends largely upon the ability and experience of the Superintendent and most Superintendents lamentably fail in this direction In a well-equipped industrial school the sale of products manufactured in the school should meet from one-half to two-thirds of the gross expenditure It is essential that an industrial school

should

should be run as nearly as possible under factory conditions and the boys should be taught not only to do the work but to do it expeditiously A prevalent defect in the industrial schools is that the tools and plant are never kept in good working order Where wood working is carried on, the saws are not properly set, the planes are badly ground, the chisels are blunt and if there is a grindstone, it is generally out of order Such a state of affairs will not occur in a school managed by a competent Superintendent, but even competent Superintendents are liable to deteriorate when left to themselves in a small mofussil town and it is necessary that industrial schools should be inspected at least twice a year The ordinary Inspector of ~~Industrial~~ Schools is quite incompetent to do this work, he knows nothing about the technique of the trades taught in the school and he concentrates his attention usually on the routine work of the office and worries the Superintendents unnecessarily in regard to the forms, returns and accounts which they have to submit A man may be a thoroughly qualified manager of an industrial school and yet possess little knowledge and take little interest in the maintenance of accounts If the school were big enough, I would always relieve the Superintendent of the responsibility of keeping the accounts, but that is impracticable in the case of the small schools with which we are dealing and all that I can suggest is that the number of books of accounts to be kept should be reduced to the minimum possible In most instances, an elaborate system of accounts is prescribed suitable for transactions on a hundred times the scale on which the school is working Usually the books are never kept up to date and are hopelessly inaccurate It is usual to insist upon stock books being kept but in the whole course of my experience I do not recollect any instance of these stock books being properly maintained and I would abolish them altogether and insist upon a stock taking once in every six months and the preparation of a statement showing the actual cost of carrying on the work in the school and the value of the work

turned

turned out

The ideal industrial school should take up only one group of ~~the~~ industries and the Superintendent of the school should be selected for his special practical knowledge of this group The tendency is to start classes in unconnected industries and do no good in any one of them In the light of these remarks, I now proceed to deal with the proposals formulated by the Inspector-General of Education and modified in the draft Government Order

Excluding Bangalore and Mysore it is proposed that there should be a well-equipped Government industrial school in the head-quarters of each district and that in each of these schools, Drawing, Carpentry and Smith's work will be taught in addition to two other selected industries In two of the six head-quarter towns, Viz , Kolar and Tumkur, there are already Mission industrial schools both of which give instruction in Carpentry and black-smith work Both of these schools have practically trained Europeans or Americans as Superintendents and they are at present the only two well-equipped industrial schools in the State It would, I think be better policy to give larger grants-in-aid to these schools than to establish new schools alongside of them doing exactly similar work I would suggest therefore for the consideration of Government

(1) That it is not necessary to establish Government schools in Kolar and Tumkur provided suitable arrangements can be made to enlarge the scope of the existing Mission schools I would point out that the Mission schools do not restrict admission to persons belonging to the Mission but are quite willing, in consideration of support received from Government, to admit exactly the same class of pupils or apprentices as are admitted into other Government schools

(2) If my first proposal is not acceptable, then I would suggest that the Government industrial schools at Kolar and Tumkur should not deal with carpentry and smith's work which are provided for in

the Mission schools but should devote their attention to other industries, in Tumkur, for instance, it might be possible to specialise in weaving and metal work and in Kolar in the silk and leather industries

Apart from these considerations in regard to Tumkur and Kolar, I have no objections to offer to the proposal that in each of the district schools Drawing, Carpentry and Smith's work should be taught, but I see no necessity to prescribe that in addition two other industries should be taken up In Chittaldrug, for instanc where there are a large number of chucklers, I would suggest the starting of leather manufacturing classes and in Chickmagalur of metal working classes I make no special suggestion in regard to Hassan and Shimoga at the present moment

I note that the Inspector-General of Education proposes that the pay of all the Superintendents should be from Rs 75 to Rs100 a month and that this is modified in the Draft Order by reducing the pay of three Superintendents from Rs 50 to Rs 75 and that the three Superintendents on the higher scale of pay should be attached to the more important and larger schools This modification does not commend itself to me at all The more backward the district the more important it is that it should have a good industrial school and I think all the schools as regards the Superintendents should be placed on the same footing Moreover I am quite certain that the scale of pay offered is not sufficient to attract competent Superintendents If you cannot afford to put in a competent Superintendent, it would be better not to open the school as it will do no good and will only involve a considerable waste of public money The difference between an incompetent and competent Superintendent will, from a financial point of view, be apparent in the proportion ~~of~~ the sales proceeds bear to the total cost of running the school Possibly, if the pay of the Superintendent were fixed at from Rs 110 to 200 a month, a moderately competent

competent class of men might be obtained and I would suggest that this scale of pay be adopted, further with a proviso that in the case of particularly competent men even a higher rate of pay may b(ultimately obtained The Superintendent of an industrial school must be a man of considerable natural intelligence He must be a good business man and capable of managing the workshop and it is absurd to think that these qualifications can be obtained for Rs 50 a month with the ultimate prospect of rising to Rs 75 a month I would take this opportunity of emphasising the necessity of holding out inducements to men to engage in industrial occupations and so long as Government stigmatise industrial education by assuming that it can be carried on in a satisfactory manner by men not worth more pay than a second-rate clerk, they are stultifying their efforts to promote industrial development In my opinion, it would be much better to start a smaller number of schools and to put thoroughly qualified men into the appointments than to proceed with the proposed scheme if it is thought that the expenditure involved is too much, but in my opinion, the extra pay given to the Superintendents of superior qualifications will be more than re-couped by the gross earnings of the school

Dealing with the scholarships it is proposed to sanction 200 scholarships at rates varying from Rs 1-8-0 to Rs 5-0-0 a month Here again, I think, the scale of scholarships is not sufficiently high It is proposed only to grant scholarships after the students have made sufficient progress to be able to turn out substantial marketable work and in no case before the second year of their course, that is to say a boy is not to be given a scholarship and then only at Rs 1-8-0 a month when he can turn out marketable work I beg to point out that it is utterly impracticable I do not know what is the minimum scholarship that would attract artisans' sons into these schools, but in the Madras Presidency the average rates are about double those proposed in the Government Draft and I doubt very much if successful results will be obtained on any

lesser

lesser scale In working out the cost of the scheme neither in the Inspector-General's letter nor in the Draft Government Order is there ary mention made of sale proceeds and this I regard as a serious defect Under conditions existing in India at the present time sale proceeds should form a very important part of the income of every industrial school and the attention of the Superintendents of the schools and the boys in the schools should be directed to the fact that they are to be made as far as possible self-supporting This is one of the conclusions we came to at the Simla Educational Conference in 1901 and the best and most successful industrial schools with which I have had anything to do have been by no means the most expensive to the management Inefficient Superintendents and a lazy lot of boys will earn very little and the sale proceeds will be small whereas if the Superintendent is competent and the boys are adequately remunerated for their labour, the sale proceeds will be high and the net cost of the school correspondingly diminished

From the proposals before me it would appear that Government contemplate sanctioning an additional expenditure per annum of Rs 37,100 on industrial education made up as follows

Establishment and working expenses for six schools	Rs 25,740
Scholarships	6 360
Grants-in-aid to private industrial schools	5,000
Total	Rs 37,100

No account whatever is taken of the sale proceeds and no provision is made for the employment of daily-paid labour to assist carrying on the work of the school If these industrial schools lay themselves out to manufacture goods such as will readily find a market in the country it will be advantageous to employ in addition a certain number of skilled paid-workmen whose pay will be not than

thanre-couped by the value of the work turned out by them, especially will this be the case in connection with the metal work industries and with weaving, possibly also in carpentry and black smith's work, if the attention of the school is directed to the manufacture of such things as the people want

Industrial schools in India owe their origin to the Missions and they were established by men who had little knowledge of the needs of the country but desired to provide some kind of education for the orphans that came under their charge For a long time only Missionaries and European civil officers took any interest in industrial education, the result was that nearly all the industrial schools were modelled on the original lines and designed to manufacture goods chiefly for European requirements An excellent example of this may be found in the Basel Mission Weaving Establishment on the West Coast which only manufacture goods of European origin and they have never tried to manufacture to cater for the vast purely Indian demand for indigenous textile fabrics In Madras I tried to alter the state of affairs and to some extent succeeded and I should be glad if I could exert some influence in the same direction in Mysore It is essential that the industrial schools should cater for the needs of the people and not merely for the needs of an extremely small section of the community What the ryot population want is what the industrial schools endeavour to turn out and if the industrial schools are properly managed they should be important aids to the development of agricultural and rural industries in the State The ryots want all sorts of machinery from improved ploughs, winnowing machines, threshing machines to sugar mills and engines and pumps To supply these needs should be the object of the industrial schools and as much attention as possible should be given to the manufacture of simple machinery as possible It is for this reason that I approve of wood work and blacksmith's work being introduced in every industrial school, and each wood working shop and each blacksmith's forge should be equipped with such machine tools as are

necessary

necessary to enable these workshops to deal with a very considerable part of the industrial requirements of the locality To achieve these results I doubt very much if the proposed non-recurring grant of Rs 10,000 for the equipment of six schools is sufficient

In conclusion, I would strongly recommend the strengthening of the staff of the Education Department by the addition of a thoroughly competert man to supervise the industrial education I am quite certain that you will not be able to get a thoroughly competent Superirterdents at the out-set, but it should be possible to get a first class Inspector and with the comparatively small rumber of schools in the State, he would be able to take a very considerable part in the organisation and maragement of each school He will be able to do something more than criticise, he will be able to formulate new ideas and to point out in detail how new lines of work can be taken up

I have the honour
to be, Sir
Your most obedient servant
S Bijoy Chatterton

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

READ -

Paragraph 11 of G O No 8834-40/Edn 462-09-24 dated 1st May 1913 requesting the Inspector General of Education in Mysore to submit proposals for the improvement of the existing Industrial schools in the State

2 Letter No 12962/669 dated 8th April 1914 from the Inspector General of Education in Mysore submitting the proposals called for

3 Unofficial Note by the Inspector General of Education submitting revised proposals in the matter

&&&&&&&&&&&&

Order No 2235-6/Edn 36-13-4
Dated 17th November 1915

There are at present under Government management three Industrial Schools at Channapatna, Hole-Narsipur and Sagar and three weaving institutions at Dodballapur, Chiknaikanhalli and Molakalmuru There are also three aided institutions, ~~besides~~ one at Melkote, one at Hassan and one at Chitaldrug receiving grants-in-aid of Rs 100/- Rs 100/- and Rs 30/-, respectively from

Government and two Mission Schools at Kolar and Tumkur receiving grants-in-aid

Government are of opinion that there should be well-equipped Government Industrial Schools at all the District Head-Quarters except Bangalore and Mysore where there are special institutions already

2 They are accordingly pleased to direct that the aided institutions at Hassan and Chitaldrug be converted into Government Institutions and four new Industrial Schools be opened at Kolar, Tumkur, Chikmagalur and Shimoga Drawing carpentry and smithy will be taught in each of these six institutions in addition to two other subjects, such as, weaving rattan-work, coir-work wood-carving and metal-work The scale of establishment in each institution will be -

1 Superintendent, on 75-5-100 or 50-5- 75		91⅔ or 66⅔
4 Instructors, 2 on 30, 2 on 25		110
1 Teacher for Genl Edn classes	25/-	25
1 Clerk	25/-	25
2 Peons, 1 on 8, 1 on 7		15
Materials	60/-	60

Tools	30/-	30
Contingencies	10/-	10
Rent	25/-	25
	Total	$391\frac{2}{3}$
	or	$366\frac{2}{3}$

Three of the Superintendents will be on Rs 75-5-100 and three on Rs 50-5-75 The higher scale of pay should be attached to the more important and larger schools The total cost of the establishment will be Rs 2275 per mensem or Rs 27,300 per annum, or Rs 25,740 per annum deducting the grant-in-aid now being paid to the aided schools at Hassan and Chitaldrug

3 The other Government and private institutions not covered by the above referred to will be continued on their present basis The Government irstitutions will be improved gradually as trained teachers become available

4 Two hundred scholarships are also sanctioned as follows for the students studying in the Government Institutions

60 at $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rs	each per mensem
50 at 2 "	-------do------
40 at 3 "	-------do------
30 at 4 "	-------do------
20 at 5 "	-------do------
200 @ 530 Rs	-------do------ or Rs 6,360 per annu

VI

These scholarships will be granted only after the students have made sufficient progress to be able to turn out substantial marketable work, and in no case before the second year of their course

The distribution should be according to population of districts or some other rational basis Further proposals in this respect will be awaited

5 A non-recurring grant of Rs 10,000/- is also sanctioned towards the initial charges of equipping the six schools

6 The Inspector General has recommended a provision of Rs 5,000/- per annum towards grants-in-aid to private industrial schools This is also sanctioned A distribution statement should be submitted for sanction

7 The amount required for expenditure will be met from the lump-sum provision for the purpose in the Education Budget of 1915-1916 The Inspector General should invite applications for the post of Superintendents, make a selection and send up all the applications to Government for their approval The appointments should be on a temporary basis to begin with and the qualifications should be examined

once a year Only men of proved capacity should be confirmed

Secretary to Government
Deptts of Edn & Agri

To

The Inspector General of Education
The Comptroller, thro' Br II

Government of his highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENLRAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

G O No 2235-6—Edn 365-13-4, dated 17th Nov 1915

Industrial Schools

Sanctions the revision of the —in the State

W D 1222—GPB—29 1 16—500

No 2235 6—Edn 365 13-4, dated 17th November 1915

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

General and Revenue Departments

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Government are of opinion that there should be well equipped Government Industrial Schools at all the District headquarters, except Bangalore and Mysore, where there are special institutions already

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	Rs		Rs
One Superintendent on	75-5 100	or	91 2/3
	50-5 75	or	66 2 3
Four Instructors	2 on 30		
	2 on 25		110
One teacher for general education classes	25		25
One clerk	2,		2,
Two peons	one on 8 one on 7		1,
Materials	60		60
Tools	30		30
Contingencies	10		10
Rent	2,		2,
		Total	391 2/3
		or	366 2/3

Three of the Superintendents will be on Rs 75—5—100 and three on Rs 50—5—75 The higher scale of pay should be attached to the more important and larger schools The total cost of the establishment will be Rs 2,275 per mensem or Rs. 27,300 per annum or Rs 25,740 per annum deducting the grant in aid now being paid to the aided schools at Hassan and Chitaldrug

No 223) 6- Edn 16) 13 4 dated 17th November 1915

As there is a likelihood of competent teachers not being available at once the Inspector General of Education is requested to open the new schools in the first instance in places where there are no private or Mission Industrial Schools and extend the scheme gradually to these places As far as possible the schools should manufacture articles needed in the locality employing daily labour to the extent necessary and the sale proceeds of the articles produced in the schools should meet from half to two thirds of the gross expenditure Arrangements may also be made to teach leather manufacture at Chitaldrug and metal work at Chikmagalur

3 The other Government and private institutions not covered by this order will be continued on their present basis The Government institutions will be improved gradually as trained teachers become available

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		Rs	
60	at	1½	each per mensem
50	at	2	do
40	at	3	do
30	at	4	do
20	at	5	do

200 at Rs 30 (each) per mensem or Rs 6 360 per annum

These scholarships will be granted only after the students have made sufficient progress to be able to turn out substantial marketable work and in no case before the second year of their course

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The appointments should be on a temporary basis to begin with and the qualifications should be examined once a year Only men of proved capacity should be confirmed

8 The Inspector General of Education is requested to make efficient arrangements for the proper supervision of the schools and have them examined once a year at least by an officer having the necessary technical knowledge

P G D SOUZA
Offg Secy to Govt Depts of Edn & Agri

To—The Inspector General of Education
The Comptroller through Branch II

Exd —C R